

To sum up, therefore, we would affirm that *Leporides* exist undoubtedly under both forms, with predominance of the hare or of the rabbit; but as a species, or even a variety, we cannot admit them, since, like all other crosses, they have merely an accidental productiveness. Their utility moreover is but slender, the flesh having neither the whiteness of the rabbit nor the fine flavour of the hare. Pretty much the same thing may be said of hares reared in hutches; their flesh lacks flavour, and their multiplication is too limited to render them a profitable object of industry.—*Bulletin mensuel de la Société Impériale zool. d'Acclimatation*, 2<sup>me</sup> série, tome iii. No. 7, July 1866.

*Megaceros hibernicus in the Cambridgeshire Fens.*

By NORMAN MOORE, Esq.

Early this year some diggings for phosphatic nodules were opened near Upware, a village on the Cam, about twelve miles below Cambridge. I have several times visited the workings in company with Mr. J. F. Walker, B.A., F.G.S., Examiner in Natural Science at Sidney Sussex College; and whilst he was occupied with the Lower-Greensand fossils, I paid more particular attention to the surface soil. Some fragments of roebuck horns and teeth, one horn of a red deer, and various other bones have been the result. One of the roebuck horns is notched on each side, as if to afford a fastening-place for string, and the points are rubbed smooth; hence one might suppose that the horn was used, centuries ago, as a net-peg. While at Upware, on my last visit to the bed, a few days ago, I heard that a man in the neighbouring village of Wicken had an elephant's bone, which he had dug out of the surface soil while working at the coprolite-diggings in Burwell Fen. I luckily fell in with the man and the bone, which, to my delight, I saw belonged to an Irish elk. It was an almost perfect and well-marked ulna, evidently of a full-grown animal. The man informed me that several bones of like appearance were found with this one. They were sold for a small sum to a bone-dealer; this was kept as a curiosity because of its curious shape, "like a pistol." It is of a dark peat-colour. As far as I can judge by a comparison of the relation which the length of the ulna bears to the height of the shoulder from the ground in the Irish elk in the Woodwardian Museum, I suppose that the animal to which this ulna belonged cannot have been less than eighteen hands high.

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*Note on Assiminea Francesiæ.* By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

In the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' for June last, at p. 381, Mr. Blandford makes some observations on the various terminations which have been given to the name of the shell called *Assiminea Francesiæ*. I may state that I originally described the shell as above, naming it after my sister, Frances Ince, who made a